THE

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A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

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INTERESTING to all true Americans.

☞ The preſent critical criſis of our affairs relative to France, is ſeriouſly alarming, and greatly intereſting to every citizen of theſe United States—Every information on this ſubject, is eagerly ſought—That on which the fulleſt reliance may be had, is that which comes from the Conſtituted Authorities of our country. STAR.

CONGRESS.

MAY 19.

THE Speaker informed the Houſe that he had received a communication from the Department of State, containing ſundry Documents referred to by the Preſident in his ſpeech to both Houſes, numbered from 1 to 18. He proceeded to read No. 1, viz.

1. A letter from General Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Dec. 20, 1796, giving an account of his arrival at Bourdeaux —of his journey from thence to Paris, in which, from the badneſs of the roads, he broke three wheels of his carriage—of the ill treatment he received from M. Delacroix, &c. He remarks that it is not ſurpriſing that the French Republic have refuſed to receive him, ſince they have diſmiſſed no leſs than *thirteen* Foreign miniſters; and ſince they have been led to believe by a late emigrant, that the United States was of no greater conſequence to them than the republics of Genoa or Geneva. He alſo mentions, that it ſeemed to be the opinion of France, that much depended upon the election of the Preſident, as one of the candidates was conſidered as a friend of England, and the other as devoted to France. The people of France, he obſerves, have been greatly deceived, with reſpect to the U. States, by miſrepreſentation, being led to believe that the people and government have different views; but, adds he, any attempt to divide the people from the government, ought to be to the people of the United States, the *ſignal for rallying*—Gen. Pinkney ſeveral times mentions Mr. Munroe in this letter with great reſpect; and ſays that before his arrival the Directory had been very cool towards him, but, ſince that time, they had renewed their civilities to him.

2. Is a report of Major-Gen. Mountflorence to General Pinkney, dated Dec. 18, 1796, on the ſubject of American veſſels brought prizes into the ports of France.

3. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Jan. 6, 1797, in which he mentions the diſtreſſed ſituation of American citizens, arriving in the ports of France, who were immediately thrown into priſon, and could not be releaſed, until an order was got from the American Miniſter, counterſigned by the French Miniſter of affairs; and no Miniſter being acknowledged there at preſent, no relief could be afforded. He however applied to M. Delacroix on their behalf, by means of the Secretary Major Rutledge, and got them attended to through the Miniſter of General Police. Gen. Pinkney gives a further account of converſations that paſſed between his ſecretary and M. Delacroix, on the ſubject of his quitting Paris, in which he told him he muſt do ſo, or be liable to the operation of the Police laws: but refuſed to commit his orders to writing. He mentions Barras's anſwer to Monroe's addreſs, as a curious production; but ſays it was not particularly calculated as an anſwer to what was ſaid by Mr. Monroe, as he had it prepared, and was unacquainted with what would be ſaid by Mr. Monroe.

4. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated Amſterdam, Feb. 18, informing him, that having had official notice to quit the French Republic, he had gone to Amſterdam.

5. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated Amſterdam, March 5, in which he obſerves that before he left Paris, it was rumoured that the Dutch were determined to treat American veſſels in the ſame manner as the French had done. He now believes that the French wished them to do ſo, as he had lately received intelligence that the Dutch had objected to do this, alledging that it would be a great injury to them, as they ſhould then loſe their trade with this country, and if ſo, they would be deprived of furniſhing that ſupport to the French, which they then gave them.—France acquieſced, becauſe ſhe ſaw it was her intereſt; and having 25,000 troops in Batavia, it was generally known, they could do what they pleaſed with that country. The Gen. adds, with confidence, that there are American citizens who fit out privateers to cruize againſt the trade of this country.

6. Extract of a letter from Major Gen. Mountflorence to General Pinkney, dated Paris, Feb. mentioning the capture of a veſſel from Boſton, and another from Baltimore, by an American citizen on board a privateer; adding that American citizens of this city are continually wiſhing for more rigorous laws againſt American commerce.

7. Extract of a letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated Paris, Feb. 21, giving an account of two more American veſſels being brought into L'Orient by the ſame and of another veſſel taken by a French privateer.

8. Extract of a letter from General Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated Amſterdam, March 8, mentioning the capture of ſeveral American veſſels; he alſo ſpeaks

of the disagreeableness of his situation; and was of the opinion that the new Third of the French councils would determine whether this country and France were to remain at Peace, or go to war. Though the former was desirable, he wished the measures of our government to be *firm*.

9. Speech of Barras, president of the French Directory, on Mr. Monroe's recal.

10. The decree of the Executive Directory of March 2, relative to the seizing of American vessels.

11. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, Esq. Minister Resident of the United States near the Batavian Republic, to the Secretary of State, dated at the Hague Nov. 4, 1796, giving an account of the disposition of the people of that country towards this, which he states to be friendly; and this he attributes to its being their interest to be so. This country, he remarks, is the only quarter from which they receive regular payments. He adds, however, that they have no will in opposition to the French government.

12. Extract of a letter from the committee of Foreign Relations of the Batavian Republic to the above Minister, dated Sept. 27, 1796, making it appear very desirable that the United States should join them in their common cause against Great-britain, reminding him of the many services which they had rendered to this country.

13. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams in answer to the above, wherein he says he shall not omit to forward their letter to his Government.

14. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, to the Secretary of State, dated Hague, Feb. 17, 1797, representing the French Republic as paying as little attention to other neutral powers as to the United States. He alludes to their conduct towards Hamburgh, Bremen, Copenhagen, &c.

15. Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated London, March 12, 1797, to the same effect.

16. A letter from the Minister of Spain, resident in Philadelphia, to the Secretary of State, dated May 6, 1797, complaining of the injurious operation of the British Treaty against Spain, in three respects, viz. as it destroys the doctrine of free ships making free goods; as it makes certain articles contraband of war, which in former treaties were not considered so; and as it gives to Great-britain a right to navigate the Mississippi, which that minister insists belonged not to us to give, as it belonged wholly to Spain before it gave the right to the United States, by the late treaty, to navigate that river. He concludes his letter with saying that the King of Spain is desirous of harmony between the two countries, and relies upon the equity of his complaints for satisfaction.

17. *A letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, in answer to the above; in which he acknowledges that the treaty lately concluded between the two countries, had proved satisfactory to the United States, as it put an end to a dispute which had existed for many years respecting the navigation of the Mississippi, and also as it afforded satisfaction to our mercan-*

tile citizens for the capture of their ships and cargoes. All these, he allowed, were acts of substantial justice; but all the other stipulations were wholly voluntary, and perfectly reciprocal. With respect to the three articles of complaint respecting the British treaty, he justified the stipulation as being just and consistent, and such as this country had a right to enter into.

18. *A letter from Gen. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Feb. 1, stating that the day after the arrival of the news of Buonaparte's successes in Italy, he received a letter from M. Delacroix, directing him to leave Paris. Gen. Pinkney concludes this letter with observing, that the French seemed to speak of this country as if it were indebted to them for Independence, and not to any exertions of our own. Our treaty with Greatbritain is execrated; they wish us to have no connection with that country; they wish to destroy the trade of Greatbritain, and they look upon us as her best customer.*

The whole of these documents having been read, on motion, they were committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Venable, from the committee to whom it was referred to prepare an answer to the President's Speech, reported one, (pretty much an echo of the Speech) which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole.

On the Speaker enquiring for what day it should be made the order, Mr. W. Smith mentioned to morrow—Mr. Nicholas Monday—Mr. Giles said the answer could not be printed before to morrow. As it was, perhaps, the most important answer which was ever returned to a speech since the commencement of the present government, and therefore ought to be well considered, he thought Monday would be as early as it ought to be taken up.

Mr. Livingston said, there was another reason for delay. In the reading of the answer, it appeared to him to go to an approbation of all the measures of the Executive in relation to foreign nations. If he were not wrong in this, it was of the utmost consequence that the papers which had just been read, should also be laid before them previous to its discussion, as they could not form an opinion on the subject until they had an opportunity of perusing the papers. The question was carried for Monday—The House adj. to that day.

LATEST *INTELLIGENCE.*

FOREIGN.

HAMBURGH, MARCH 23.

LETTERS from Petersburg of the 24th of Feb. state, that the counsels of the Emperor Paul appear to have taken a decisive opposition to every overture of interference in the subsisting war, in consequence of the late deliberations on this subject, the military establishment is already reduced to the limitation of 1791, by which 5 major generals, 13 brigadier-generals, & 26 colonels are struck off the establishment. This reduction of the military, does not operate with like effect in the several naval departments, where measures are carrying forward for the effectual revival and support of the great naval neutral system, which has been eagerly adopted by the emperor at the instance of his Prussian majesty.

On the 13th March, his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick, was ſeized with a diſorder in his breaſt, of which he died, in the 76th year of his age—he had heard of the fall of Mantua, and other ſerious news, before his deceaſe:—his unexpected death has excited grief, and it has been notified in form to the ſeveral courts of Europe. [This is the celebrated Duke who commanded the Pruſſian troops that invaded Holland, in 1784, and France, in '94, with various ſucceſs.]

MARCH 22.

Our accounts are, that the Emperor Paul has given an unfavorable anſwer to the court of London, relative to his ſupport of the triple alliance; and that his promiſe of an equipment of another fleet is couched in very doubtful terms. To the court of Vienna his anſwer has been ſtill more explicit, urging that he found the Ruſſian army in ſo bad a ſtate that not more than 15 or 20,000 men could be ſpared as auxiliaries;—that his finances were remarkably low, and therefore his advice to the Emperor was to think ſeriouſly of peace; and at the ſame time announcing that he had written to the King of Pruſſia to induce him to become a mediator between Auſtria and France; and that he ſhould determine what part to take, by the anſwer he ſhould receive from his Pruſſian majeſty.—This, it is obſerved, is laying the pride of Auſtria at the feet of its rival with a witneſs.

The mail brings no other news. The armies are generally in motion, and all appearances indicate a moſt obſtinate campaign; in which, thrô' the infatuated councils to which we are condemned, this country is to be deeply involved.

ITALY, MARCH 8.

On the ſame day that Buonaparte and the Envoys of the Pope, ſigned the Treaty of Peace (Feb. 19th); the Cardinal Mathei, wrote the following letter to M. Buſco, his Holineſs's Secretary of State:—

"Peace is ſigned, but the conditions are hard, beyond conception, and have more the appearance of ſuch as would be given to a beſieged city, than conditions of peace. The victorious General himſelf expreſſed the ſame opinion, but the ſafety of the Holy Father, Rome, and the State, for which I feared ſo much, depended upon the greateſt ſacrifices."

VIENNA, MARCH 15.

During the laſt three days, public prayers have been put in all the churches and chapels of this city and ſuburbs, for the ſucceſs of the imperial arms; from which we are inclined to augur a continuation of the war, tho' our hopes of peace are not yet entirely vaniſhed.

Prince Nicholas Eſterhazy has ſet out from this city for the Italian army; he carries with him 12,000 ducats, a part of a ſubſcription raiſed here to be diſtributed by the Archduke Charles among the ſoldiers, according to their merits.

Great quantities of heavy artillery have been ſent to the Italian army—20,000 men of the new raiſed Hungarian troops will go to the army on the Rhine; and a corps

of reserve of 12,000 men will be formed from the recruits from Bohemia, Gallitia, &c.

DOMESTIC.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 18.

On Friday the 5th inst. a violent tornado came down the Monongahela river, with irresistible fury, above the mouth of Dunlap's creek. It laid bare the bottom of the river, and mixed the flood with the clouds. At that place it took its direction to the right bank, and swept Brownsville. Several houses were blown down, and the roofs from others carried off to a great distance. Some individuals were wounded. The blast lasted about four minutes. Planks lying on the ground were lifted, & carried like leaves of trees in the air—some cattle were killed. It is not yet known to what distance the hurricane continued, or what further damage was done.

NORFOLK, MAY 11.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Caleff, from Port-de-Paix, in 14 days, passenger in a schooner for Baltimore. Capt. Caleff (in the sch'r. Lucy, of this port) was taken on the 1st of April, off Turk's Island, on his passage from Norfolk to Cape Nichola Mole, by the French privateer sch'r called La Trompeuse, from Cape Francois, carrying 12 six pounders and 100 men, and commanded by citizen La Barrere. The Lucy was carried into Port du Plat, in the Spanish part of St. Domingo, and condemned, vessel and cargo.

BALTIMORE, MAY 15.

The ship Hope, Capt. Rogers, of this port, for Falmouth and a market, was taken the 17th Jan. (30 days from Cape Henry) off Scilly, and carried into L'Orient, but where the property having been clearly substantiated to be American by Captain Rogers, there was but little doubt of both the vessel and cargo being acquitted.

The snow Isabella, James Helm, master, also of Baltimore, from Trinity, in Martinique, bound home, and one day out, was captured the 19th March by a French free-booter, the captain taken out of her, and sent into Baffaterre, Guadaloupe—where, no doubt, on the vessel's arrival, (and of which there is little doubt, the British admirals and cruizers on that station having been long in a dormant or torpid state) that both her and her cargo will be condemned by the redoubtable Victor Hughes; and her crew (freemen of America) consigned to a jail or a dungeon, as suits the caprice of the moment of this revolutionary tyrant, and commander in chief, of the windward island seas, pro tem.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 22.

The schooner President, Capt. Lillibridge, in her passage from L'Acevesu, with a valuable cargo of coffee, was taken by a British privateer, and had a prize master and 7 men put on board to conduct her into port. Soon after which, having parted company with the privateer, Capt. Lillibridge formed the design of recovering his vessel

and communicating his plan to two paſſengers, and a black ſeaman, who were permitted to remain on board, and having engaged their aſſiſtance, he went upon deck while the privateerſmen were at dinner, with a loaded blunderbuſs, he had concealed in the cabin; this being a ſignal for the negro, he inſtantly flew to their cutlaſſes, and threw them into the ſea. The Engliſhmen finding themſelves defenceleſs, Capt. Lillibridge ſoon regained poſſeſſion of the ſchooner, without bloodſhed, and arrived here laſt evening, with the priſoners, one of whom, being an American, as appears by his having a protection, is committed to priſon.

Tranſlated from the "COURIER des DEPARTEMENS."

The following letter, written by an emigrant of diſtinction, who has withdrawn to Baden, was intercepted:

"You may rely on it (ſays the author) that the Czar Paul deteſts the republican notions; his rough and obſtinate diſpoſition will ſerve the cauſe of kings. I do not think of peace, although the count d'Ekeſtein is at Paris on the part of the emperor. This miniſter of the moment is the friend of the emigrants; he has penſioned ſeveral of them; I do not know a man more anti-democratic than he. From theſe data you will conclude, my friend, that the cabinet of Vienna does not wiſh for, and that it will not make, peace. All that it does is to dazzle the eyes of the populace, and to throw all the blame of wiſhing to continue the war on the French government; ſo that we are to expect new ſtruggles and more battles."

We are informed that Don Joſeph Ignatius de Viar, commiſſioner on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, and Mathew Clarkſon, commiſſioner on the part of the United States of America, have agreed on the choice of Samuel Breck, of the city of Philadelphia, as the third commiſſioner, *to carry into effect the 21ſt art. of the treaty of friendſhip, limits and navigation, between the U. States and his Catholic majeſty, for the purpoſe of terminating all differences on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the citizens of the U. States, in conſequence of their veſſels and cargoes having been taken by the ſubjects of his Catholic majeſty, during the late war between Spain and France.*

NEWYORK, MAY 15.

The Elector Palatine of Bavaria, has reſolved to defend his own country, for which purpoſe he has raiſed a formidable army. The court of Vienna, taking umbrage at this meaſure, has made his highneſs declare the real motives of his preparations, and to publiſh his intention of ſending contingents to the Imperial armies for all his domains. Gen. Deſaix, temporary commander in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, has received orders from the Directory to enter the circle of Suabia in an hoſtile manner.

Every thing is perfectly tranquil at Paris. The inſcriptions of citizens on the regiſter of elections are more numerous than at any former period of the revolution, and the elections promiſe to be conducted without tumult or cabal. The ſtock which has been

given to the public credit of England, will contribute essentially to the consolidation of the powers of the French government, and to the prevention of any clandestine efforts at this critical moment to retard the march of the constitution.

MAY 18. *A packet boat, of 35 tons, is established on Lake Ontario, to ply during the season, between Oswego and Niagara.*

NEW STAR.

CONCORD, JUNE 3.

THE *EDITORS*

Present their compliments to the Gentleman who politely favored them with late Philadelphia papers, from which they are enabled thus early to present their Customers with fresh and important Intelligence.

ELECTION DAY.

On Wednesday next the General Court is to convene in this town. The Election Sermon will be delivered on Thursday.

Stop Madam!

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Woman, named *Peggy Bowles*, a likely jade, and took with her a boy, about four or five years old, her son,—both being the poor of the town, and let to me for the term of one year. Whoever will return said woman and boy to me, shall have one Spanish Potatoe reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting her on my account, on penalty of the law

NATH'L. WHITCHER.

Northfield, April 19, 1797. IX

Apprentice wanted.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Blacksmith's Business:—A Lad, from 14 to 16 years old, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOHN CROATE, of Hopkinton.

May 30, 1797. IX

Theological Magazine.

Subscriptions for the *THEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, printed at *Newyork*, for *C. Davis*, are received at this Office, where the Propofals may be seen at large. The price is 25 cents for each number, (published every other month) containing 80 pages, octavo—to be paid for on delivery—With every fixth number shall be printed a title page and index, to complete a volume— Subscribers to be at liberty to withdraw their subscriptions on the completion of a volume. June 6.

Joiner's Plough lost.

LOST, by the Subscriber, on the 4th inst. between Mr. Long's and Esquire Morse's, in Hopkinton, a Joiner's Plough, entirely new. Whoever will leave it with Esq. Morse, of Hopkinton, or the subscriber, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN JACKMAN, jun.

Boscawen, May 5th, 1797. V